AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music-Benefit of Madam

This favorite German prima denna took a benefit

at the Academy last night, the large audience that

attended it testifying to her great popularity. The

Wagner, "Tannhauser," in which the following

artists took part:-Madame Fabbri, Miss Eizer,

Miss Rosetti, and Messrs, Jacob Muller, Richard,

Bernard, Weinlich, Franosch, Lehmann and Jan-

lizky. With the exception of the famous march and

accompanying chorus and the Pilgrim's chant,

there is little in this spera to please any ear, ex-

DERBY DAY.

Herald Special Report from London.

Race for the Grand English Event, the Derby Stakes on Epsom Downs.

National Outpouring of Royalty, Aristocracy and the Democratic Millions.

The Most Brilliant Scene Ever Witnessed on the Grounds.

Muster at the Post, the Start, the Running and Victory.

CREMORNE THE WINNER

Time, Two Minutes and Forty-five and a Half Seconds.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:-LONDON, May 29, 1872.

The race for the Derby was won by Cremorne, the property of Captain Saville. BPLENDID SCENE ON THE DOWNS-NATIONAL

REPUTATION OF THE HUGHES' HERESY. Never before in the history of the great English turf event was there a larger assemblage of people, of all classes, on Epsom Downs than was gathered there to-day. The popular enthusiasm which was maintained from early morning to the finale, and shown after the announcement of the result, was a pronouncement of citizen rebuke to the attempt made by Tom Hughes in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, to throw discredit on the racing sport festival, and to prevent the temporary adjournment of the Parliament, on motion of the Premier, with the view of permitting the members leisure for its

The royal family of England was well and worthily represented on the ground-although the Prince and Princess of Wales were absentby the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. There was an unusual turnout of the nobility and gentry.

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

Before and after day dawn the exodus of the population from the city commenced, and the roads were crowded with vehicles of every description, from the four-in-hand to the fashionable drag, and from the squire's trap to the costermonger's cart, which had been brought into requisition to convey the mass of democratic humanity.

AMUSEMENTS ON THE BOAD.

The increased facilities for railway travel, which the people now enjoy, diminished, to some extent, the glories of the "road" in going a cavalcade of Cockney sportsmen held high carnival in continuous crowded stream and the enjoyment of universal mirth and merriment all along the line from the great metropous to Epsom, a distance of sixteen miles.

A DAZZLING DISPLAY.

' The finished scene, which was presented in the field just previous to the start, was grand in the extreme. The stands were filled to overflowing, and the crowds, or clouds, of carriages, with ladies elegantly and gayly dressed, made a rural picture which was wonderfully fine.

I remarked that blue was the prevailing color in the toilettes of the female spectators, and pretty much also among the men on horseback. When the hour for the race approached the concourse of spectators was tremendous. Among the number were the most prominent Englishmen of the day, together with many notable persons from other countries, including Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the American prima

CONDITION OF THE TURP. The turf was in the most splendid condition. THE START.

There were twenty-three starters. Winslow was the only animal withdrawn from the entry. He was kicked in the morning, and the great jockey, Fordham, who has never won the Derby, thus lost a mount.

The horses were brought to the stand in

The signal for the start being given, all went off in good order at the first attempt. The pace was, at the moment, what is termed slow When the horses fairly settled down to the work Westland, Prince Charlie, Almoner and Cremorne came out from the heap. Prince Charlie fell into the crowd again going up the hill to the furzes, and in the furzes Westland. Wenlock and Cremorne. Rounding Tattenham Corner, into the straight line, Cremorne look a prominent place, and improved his position, attended by Brother to Flurry and Messenger from a distance. The race was confined to the first three. Brother to Flurry made a fierce struggle and was beaten

The race was finely contested to the finish. THE BACE.

The following is the summary of the run-

The DERBY STAKES of 50 soys, each, half forfeit; for

colts, 8 stone 10 ibs., and fillies 8 stone 5 lbs., then three years old; about a mile and a half; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes (191 sub-

Mr. H. Saville's c. Cremorne, by Parmesan, out of Mr. Payne's br. c. Brother to Flurry, by Young

THE BETTING

The betting just previous to the start was 3 to 1 against Cremorne, 3 to 1 against Brother to Flurry, and 6 to 1 against Queen's

Maidment was the jockey of Cremorne, Challoner of Brother to Flurry, and French of Queen's Messenger.

THE TIME

The time was two minutes and forty-five and a half seconds. So closely was the race contested that Cre-

morne won by only a head. EXCITEMENT DURING THE STRUGGLE AND SALU-TATION FOR THE VICTOR.

Cheer upon cheer broke the air as the different jockeys urged their steeds forward in hopes of being the first at the stand, and when Cremorne came in ahead the enthusiasm was unparalleled.

FREEDOM FROM ACCIDENT. No accident whatever occurred to mar the general pleasure of the day.

METROPOLITAN COMMENTS.

All the accounts received in the city from the Downs this evening agree in stating that the crowd of spectators at the race was the largest ever seen on Derby Day.

A point of great interest is whether Prince Charlie is a roarer and could compass the distance and difficulties of the Derby. He run the Two Thousand Guineas on a flat course, beating Cremorne and Messenger, but here on the Derby he never got to the front,

NELLIE GRANT IN PARIS.

Her Quiet Stay in the French Capital-Inventions of the Paris Press Concerning Her Movements.

Miss Nellie Grant is staying at the Hotel Meurice, n the Rue de Rivoit, with Mr. and Mrs. Borie, and has not appeared much in public since her arrival at The unfavorable state of the weather has interfered much with sight-seeing during the last two weeks. The mouth of May, generally so sant in Paris, has been this year exceedingly disagreeable. At no other period of the year has the garden of the Tuileries ordinarily a more lovely and pleasing aspect than just now, when the chestin pleasant weather, therefore, would be one of the ovellest imaginable, but as an indoor residence that old hotel ranks among the most comfortless of the Parisian caravansaries. Miss Grant, however, says she is perfectly contented, and

DEVOTES ALL HER TIME TO SHOPPING. This interesting occupation of the young lady has een spoken of as providing a trousseau; but I believe there is no marriage on the tapis, and that Miss Grant is simply devoting herself to the ordinary process of laying in a stock of dry goods, such as ladies usually find at the Bon-Marché or other kindred establishments. Whenever I have an opportunity of "assisting," as an involuntary witness of such a pursuit, I am unable to suppress a feeling of utter bewilderment. Our ladies seem to have no compassion whatsoever for the poor salesman, and yet American ladies are looked upon as angels compared with English ladies in a Fren store. In the next place my wonderment rests ladies are willing to pay for goods purchased in Paris. Surely they never calculate the amount of freight charged for carrying their trunks, nor the duty payable on arrival at New York. Add these bringing home the goods well conditioned, and I feel persuaded that on selecting the same class of goods in a Broadway store and purchasing them at a time when really wanted immense savings could be effected.

effected.

AN AMERICAN DINNER PARTY.

General Meredith Read, the United States Consul
General at Paris, gave last week a dinner to Mr.

and Mrs. Borie and Miss Grant. They met a select
party of American friends and a few French.

Among the latter was Madame Rémusst, the lady
of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This accidental
meeting has been exploited by the Paristan press.

Miss Grant accompanied her friends on a visit to
Versailles on Sunday last, when the "Grands Eaux"
were displayed.

Miss Grant accompanied her friends on a visit to Versailles on Sunday last, when the "Grands Eaux" were displayed.

Mme. Rémusat, who was in the grounds to witness the display, which takes place only once a month, happened to meet Miss Grant and her party, when she took advantage of the occasion to present them to Mrs. Thiers and her sister, Mile, Dosue. The latter ladies, of course, are at all times the observed of all observers, and the accidental meeting did not escape the watchful reporters of some of the sensational newspapers.

PARISIAN BOHEMIANS.

The next day a paragraph appeared, and has since gone the round of all papers in France, that Miss Grant had breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Thiers. Another paper, unwilling to remain without an invention of its own, respectfully informed the public that Miss Grant had accompanied Mme. Thiers in a round of visits; finally went with the President's wife to the National-Assembly, where during the sitting she received the homage of a large number of Deputies. All this was out of the whole cloth. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Washburne no reception had taken place; the proceedings as described were, therefore, entirely against the rules of etiquette; but even this did not stand in the way. Another mythical report relates to a bull which, it was alleged, would be given in honor of Miss Grant at the Hotel de Louvre or the Grand Hotel. No such thing has ever been contemplated so far as I can learn, nor has Miss Grant the slightest desire to be the victim of a lionizing public. Everybody is aware that she counts barely seventeen summers, and her sweet seventeen she carries with a modesty and a retired, yet easy and graceful manner, which do her great credit.

MRS. WASHBURNE RETURNED LAST NIGHT from Bonn, on the Rhine, purposely to meet her

graceful manner, which do her great credit.

MRS, WASHEURNE RETURNED LAST NIGHT
from Bonn, on the Rhine, purposely to meet her
friends, and to morrow, Saturday, Mr. and Mrs.
Borie and Miss Grant will dine at the residence of
the American Minister. Among the invited gnests
are M. de Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
and his wife, and several other officials; Colonel and
Mrs. Hoffman and Admiral Alden.

THE GREEK BRIGAND STORY CONTRADICTED.

GREEK CONSULATE, NEW YORK, May 29, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Several of the morning and evening papers have published, in the last two or three days, a state ment, taken from an Italian paper, that seven inals have been shipped from Greece to New Orleans on board the Italian vessel Agamemnon. which, as it is stated, left Corfu on the 24th of April.

The whole story is a monstrous fabrication. I have papers from Greece to the 9th of May, and not a word of the above story is mentioned. In the first place, we have no penal establishment in Corfu except an ordinary prison, nor quarries, where the alleged criminals were working. It is known that seven of the brigands who participated in the murder of the English and the rest of the band of Takos took refuge in

and the rest of the band of Takos took refuge in Turkey, where they wander ever since. The distinct mention of names by the Italian paper is no proof of the correctness of its story, and I never heard such names in Greece. The Minister of Justice cannot liberate criminals, and even the King cannot grant them an amnesty if they are convicted for murder. Deportation for criminals is not even mentioned by our laws, nor have we a single example of such an act having taken place before. It is to be regretted that some of your contemporaries republish stories like the above, on the merest rumor. This, which has been served up lately to this intelligent people, has no more foundation than that published in August last, that Athens was besteged by forty brigands, while since the unfortunate drama of Dilessi Greece has been entirely free from the plague of brigandage. Your most obedient servant,

SPAIN.

Loyalist Indignation Against Amnesty to Insurgents-American Diplomacy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID. May 29, 1872. A despatch from Bilboa says that the action of Marshal Serrano in granting full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrender causes great indignation among the residents o that city. There is much excitement, and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of Ser-

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. The United States Minister to Spain had an audi ence yesterday with His Majesty King Amadeus.

RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Grant Presented to the Czar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Sr. PETERSBURG, May 29, 1872. Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, while in Moscow

on the 18th inst., was presented to the Czar Alexander, who happened to be in that city on that day.

OBITUARY.

John Gill Shorter.

A telegram dated in Eufaula, Ala., yesterday informed us of the death of Hon. John Gil Shorter. The event occurred at his residence in hour of ten minutes the forenoon, after a pro tracted illness. John Gill Shorter was Governor of the State of Alabama from the year 1861 to 1863. He was successor to Governor Moore, and was Commissioner to Georgia and Deputy to the Confederate Congress. He was an active secessionist, a persecutor of Union men, arresting and throwing them into prisons. He was the Governor whose proclamation made him proverbial in the land. Two of his most remarkable State papers read as follows:—

read as follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20, 1963.

By virtue of the power vested in the Executive by the constitution of the State of Alabama, I, John Gill Shorter, Governor of said State, deeming the present an extraordinary occasion, do issue this, my proclamation, directing that the two Houses of the General Assembly of said State convene in the State Capitol at Montgomery on Monday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1863.

In testimony whereof I, John Gill Shorter, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 20th day of July, A. D. 1803, and of the independence of the Confederate States of America the third year. JOHN GILL SHORTER, P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR VOLUNTEERING IN ALABAMA.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR VOLUNTEERING IN ALABAMA OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.) OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28, 1863.

I. The time allowed for volunteering un eneral Order No. 10 is extended until the day of August next. Any one who was drafted on the 25th instant availing himself of the privilege of volunteering will obtain from the officer in command of the company in which he volunteers, or the officer mustering him into service, a written certificate of the fact, which he will furnish the officer commanding the militia

service, a written certificate of the fact, which he will furnish the officer commanding the militia regiment or brigade rendezvous, on or before the said 8th day of August.

II. The commanders of the several regiments of Alabama militia will require all men drafted from their respective commands, who have not volunteered by that time, to appear on said 8th day of August, at the place of rendezvous appointed by the brigade commander to which the regiment is attached, as directed by General Order No. 10—xxvi., xxvilt. and xxix. clauses.

JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

H. P. WATSON, Adj't and Inspector General, A. M. Ex-Governor Shorter had a remarkable career, enjoyed the society of a very extensive circle of attached friends, was a man of much energy of thought and action, and has been removed from the busy scenes of this life at a mature age.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

A Medley of Opinions—Tossing the Names of General Grant and Horace Greeley in the Air-The Convention at Atlanta,

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 29, 1872. A large meeting of the democrats of Richmond county was held this evening to nominate delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Atlanta June 26.

Judge LINTON STEPHENS advocated the nomina tion of a democratic candidate for President, as he saw no choice between Grant and Greeley.
General Wright would abide by the action of the
National Convention, but in any event he would
support Greeley in preference to Grant.
H. W. HILLIARD endorsed the liberal platform
and favored the nomination of Greeley. Other

Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring alliance with any party which will secure losself-government, the subordination of the militato the civil authority, the preservation unpaired of habeas corpus and the checking the centralizing tendencies of the feder government; that all other subjects of politic contention are insignificant in comparison withese, and that no dictate of principle or honorbids the alliance of the democratic party with the partial victory. This is the first important demo-cratic meeting in Georgia, and is regarded as an index of popular opinion in the State.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The Ecclesiastical Court Almost at a Standstill, Owing to the Non-Attend-BALTIMORE, Md., May 29, 1872.

The case of Rev. Dr. Huston was resumed this forning at nine o'clock before the Ecclesiastical Court, with but few witnesses in attendance, and those of little importance. A few were called as to the bad character of the girl bringing the charges, and about the same number to sustain it, and the testimony was extremely contradictory. After a brief session the Court adjourned until next Tuesbrief session the Court adjourned until next Tuesday at ten o'clock, when the prosecution promises to have their witnesses ready to proceed. There is a good deal of disaffection among all classes in regard to the neglect of many of the witnesses who were relied upon to prove the case against Dr. Huston to come forward and testify, and much delay is caused in consequence. There is a growing impression that there has been much said in regard to the case among these people that has no foundation in fact.

THE VALE BARGE RACE. The Annual Regatta of the College Boys-The Sophomores Victorious-Three Mile

in Twenty-one Minutes. New Haven, Conn., May 29, 1872 The annual barge races of the Yale Boat Club took place this afternoon in the harbor. The Sheffield Scientific Department crew and the class crews of the Junior, Sophomore and

the class crews of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes in the Academical course entered. The Academical Department crew did not enter, as the water was too rough for their barge.

The Sheffield crew returned first, doing the three miles in twenty-one minutes. The Sophomores were four seconds later; but as the Sheffields rowed under a handleap of twenty-five seconds, the Sophomores were adjudged the first prize, the Sheffields taking the second. The Juniors returned third and the Freshmen last.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29, 1872. United States Attorney Bates has issued an order for the drawing of jurors for the July term of the Court as prescribed by the Territorial laws in conformity with the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

It is the intention of the District Attorney to bring the violators of the act of Congress of 1862 against polygamy before the Grand Jury and prepare test cases for the United States Supreme Court. the intention of the District Attorney to

UP IN A BALLOON.

Professor Atkins, the Aernaut Drowned in the Tennessee River.

NASHVILLE, May 29, 1872. Professor Atkins, who was attached to the circus cended with a hot air balloon during the afternoon. when the balloon became detached from the windass fixing its altitude, and ascended to the height of half a mile, and then rapidly descended into the of half a mile, and then rapidly descended into the Tennessee River. Atkins succeeded in getting out of the basket aiter a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim ashore. Some fishermen in a cance went to his assistance, but failed to rescue him, and the unfortunate aeronaut sank and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. The balloon was saved. Professor Atkins seems to have had a presentment of misfortune, he having remarked as the bylioon started, "this is my last ascension."

THE TREATY.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY ON HAND.

England Declines the Partial Surrender.

The British Cabinet Cannot Understand the Senate Amendments.

FISH'S LATEST ULTIMATUM.

Despatches Between Schenck and the Secretary.

A VISIT TO MINISTER THORNTON.

Fears for the Success of the Supplemental Article.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872. The despatches to the HERALD last night, indicating the probable failure of the supplementary article to the Washington Treaty, are confirmed by everything that has hpapened to-day. While the President was at his room at the Capitol this morning he showed the despatches which have been received by the State Department since the adoption of the supplemental article to a number of leading republican Senators. These despatches are three in number. The first is a telegram from Schenck to Fish, which was received on Tuesday morning. It is to the effect that

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS DISSATISFIED with the changes the Senate made in the proposed supplemental article; that neither the reason nor the effect of the change was understood by them. and that they much preferred that the article should stand as it was originally proposed by Lord Granville. The hope is expressed that the United States will consent to adopt it as a fair adjustment of the differences arising out of the conflicting constructions placed upon the treaty, especially as it would be

IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE, which is now conceded to be a much broader in strument, so far as our side of the case is concerned, than was at first believed, without a clearer understanding of its purport and a formal limitatation of its scope and meaning. In other words, the English government is not willing to accept it at all, unless we agree to a supplement to the supplementary article. To Mr. Fish replied on Tuesday afternoon that our government was unable to understand why any difficulty should arise as to the meaning or effect of the amended article, or why it should be object tionable either in form or spirit. Besides this, he gave the British government positive assurances that the recommendation of the Senate was conclusive, and that the President would not propose or

The third despatch was received late last night. It was from Schenck to Fish, and was to the effect that the British government was still unable to understand the intent and meaning of the new article, as it had been amended by the Senate and insisted upon a full explanation of the changes which had been made in the document. Without this our government was given to understand that its HERALD'S despatches of last night are justified, and the hitch in the treaty is fully explained. The only trouble is that

FISH MAY YET SURRENDER and give over another excellent opportunity of saving the honor of the country, in the face of the British blandishments or British bullying. To-day there were long conferences between the Secretary and Sir Edward Thornton. Mr. Fish forcibly impressed upon the British Minister the concessions which we had already made to save the treaty, and reiterated the rightfulness of the United States in presenting their indirect claims to the tribunal at Geneva. He assured Mr. Thornton that the Senate

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE UNITED STATES, and the present session of Congress the limit of time in which the fate of the treaty is to be decided. A little bit of courage seemed to possess the Secretary, and he further informed the British Minister that any further obstinacy of the British govern ment could only be regarded by us as indifference to the fate of the treaty or a desire to see it fail. In consequence of these despatches and the conference between Fish and Thornton, which grew out of them, a despatch was sent to General Schenck this afternoon to be communicated to Lord Granville. In this despatch he reiterates the declaration of the President, and his own avowal to Sir Edward Thornton, that the British Govornment must accept the proposition of the Senate or none at all, and do it at once. Any further prograsting tion will defeat the treaty and leave

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ITS FAILURE entirely upon England. Parliament meets again to-morrow, and it is not improbable the question may be brought up once more in the House of Lords and the House of Commons; but it is not likely that the Senate will soon be troubled with the question, unless the British government recedes from its present position and accedes to a proposition which, to say the least of it, is sufficiently humiliating to America.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ound up the St. Lawrence have sailed.

The Strait of Canso is clear of ice, and all vessels,

The steamer Cambrian, according to the latest

report on Saturday, is ashore off East Point, Prince

Edward's Island, in seventeen feet of water. The

cargo is being thrown out to lighten her. The ship

will probably get off with little damage. A packet schooner will leave Picton for Magdalen Island on the 5th and 26th of each month.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Match Between the Trojans and Bost on-

laus.

The Troians, of this city, and the Bost on nine

played a spiendid game of base ball here to-day.

After a spirited contest the Bostonians were declared victorious by a score of 10 to 7 of the Troy club. The following is the score:—

The Baltimore and Forest City Nine.

The game of base ball to-day between the Balti-

more Club and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, resulted

The Vale Nine and the Atlantics.

The Yale nine beat the Atlantics of Brooklyn this

in favor of the former-5 to 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29, 1872.

TROY, N. Y., May 29, 1872.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1872.

There has been considerable talk during the past few days, provoked by the apparently inexplicable delay in the treaty business, of an extra session of the Senate for executive business; but nothing of a definite character can now be asserted regarding such a probability. It is certain that the President is anxious to avoid the expense and TROUBLE OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

and that he will do everything in his power to prevent it. If matters take a favorable shape between this time and next Monday the matter can be dis posed of in five minutes; but if, as is now feared, further negotiations may result from the existing complications, an extra session will become absolutely necessary. The President is not now of the opinion that such a contingency will arise. Having enlisted the Senate, in its advisory capacity, in the pending negotiations, he cannot consistently decline or neglect to continue that body in its direct connection with the perplexing business. The consequence is that, whatever turn

affairs may take, the Senate will be called upon for immediate action or no action at all.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

A Joint High Commissioner on Representative

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 29, 1872. Right Hon. Montagu Bernard, who was one of the members of the Joint High Commission, delivered a lecture last night at Oxford on the Treaty of Washington.

In the course of his remarks he said circumstances prevented him from replying to the accusations which had been made of carelessness and too implicit reliance upon understandings on the part of speaker gave the bighest praise to the American government and people for the good temper displayed by them throughout the negotiations.

sir Stafford Northcote's Opinion of the Treaty and the Good It Will Effect at

there is little in this opera to please any ear, except that of some stolid, unreasoning admirer of the music of the future. Everything in the line of expression and feeling is marefully excluded from the work, and each arits in the cast is overburdened with a load of heavy, studyd reclutalized. In the prize singing of the ministrels before the court an end or middle man, in accordance with the custom of the Ethiopian stage, might be introduced to relieve the blank dreariness of the music in this scene. The opera was placed on the stage in a most admirable manner, Franz Act conducting with rare skill and judgment. His first appearance in the orchestra was the signal for a vory nattering ovation from the audience. Machame Fabbri invested the rôle of the Princess Elizabeth with much dramatic power, and Miss Rizer looked charming as the shepherd boy. The tener, Richard, has not fulfilled the expectations formest of him at his debut at the stadt Theatre. His yoice has developed an uncertainty of tone, and his acting an awkwardness which sadly interferes with his operatic prospects. A grand farewell matinée will be given on Saturday next. Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of the commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington, delivered an address (May 15) to the Exeter (England) Chamber of Commerce, in which he referred to the Treaty of Washington as follows:—

Sir STAFFORD NORTRICOTE said attention had recently been called to the French Treaty. Perhaps it was due to our own congratulations on the subject, but some of the French people appeared to suppose that because it benefited England it must injure France. They did not see that it really was of advantage to both sides. On the whole, perhaps, reciprocity treaties were not desirable, and he made that remark bearing in mind the treaty cancelled by America some years since which existed between America and Canada. He believed that that treaty was extremely advatageous to both parties, and he thought America only retired from it under an idea that it was not quite consistent that she, in her position as a sovereign Power, should be hampered by her negotiations with another country in fiscal matters. He believed the arrangements made last year in the Treaty of Washington, so far as they referred to the relation between the United States and Canada, if they could be maintained, would prove to be not only advantageous in themselves, but lead to a freer development of the commercial interests of those two countries. Canada might fail to get all she hoped; yet, by the settlement of the fishery question, and of that relating to the navigation of St. Lawrence and the canals, a great future was opened to her, and the United States would find in her a most valuable neighbor and customer. Having said thus much on the Treaty of Washington they would not be surprised if he asked to be allowed to make a few observations on another part of it—a part not so strictly connected with Chambers of Commerce, but which had a general bearing on the commercial interest of the country. This year had been one of great anarchy and trouble to all who were connected with the questions raised under that treaty. Until within the last day or two he and his brother Commissioners had felt themselves in a position in which it was their duty to hold their tongu (England) Chamber of Commerce, in which he referred to the Treaty of Washington as follows:— Union Square Theatre. The Vokes family, though they have now reached the last week of a long engagement, draw larger houses than ever, and the theatre is nightly crammed to overflowing. The bill was charged on Monday evening, and the fresh piece, "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," while it is scarcely so out-rageously funny as its predecessor, has, at bast, the merit of displaying to advantage the various genius of the Vokes. It turns upour the advocagenius of the Vokes. It turns upon as advoca-tures of the proprietor of an unlicensed theatre, who being forced to dy from the police literally tumbles into a ladies' college, and is there mistaken by a couple of sentimental scholars for a foreign nobleman. Fred Vokes is, of course, the main strength of the piece. But it may be said of him as of the others, that it is not so much what he foreign noblemm. Fred Vokes is, of course, the main strength of the plece. But it may be said of him, as of the others, that it is not so inded what he does as the way in which he does it that makes him so amusing. His dancing is, doubtiess, wooderfully, good, perhaps better than anything New Yorkers have seen before, but it is the spirit and animation thrown into it that bring down the house in such raptures of applause. And so with the rest of the entertainment. We have seen equally good acting of the same kind and have, of course, heard much better singing, but rarely indeed have we witnessed a performance which was so imbued throughout with intelligence and living humor. The interest never drags for a moment, and cortainly more than usual skill is disand living humor. The interest never draws for a moment, and certainly more than usual skill is displayed in what may be called the "side business" of the piece and the general "make up" of the scenes. Miss Rosina and Miss Victoria have especially grown into popular favor, and whatever they do is encored. In the present piece the celebrated "International Quadrille" is introduced, and is certainly a most exquisitely funny combination of burlesque capers. A pretty good farce, "Naval Engagements," forms the preduce to the main piece. Mrs. Frances M. Carter's Readings. This talented lady, whose readings have been hitherto mostly confined to private circles, has been prevailed upon by her friends to appear in publictheir silence. The Commissioners had felt it far better that they should be subject even to misrepresentation, or at all events to suspicion—which they thought they could have cleared away if they had been able to speak—rather than to say anything which might by any possibility mar the settlement to which they were anxiously looking; but the matter had this week passed into a stage which placed the Commissioners in a somewhat different position. It did not, indeed, absoive them from the necessity of speaking with great caution, especially of anything of a personal character; but it did place them in a position in which they might speak with more freedom. Two question—as to what was the understanding between the Commissioners at the time the treaty was negotiated; and, second, a general one as to the claims for consequential damages, or indirect claims. With regard to the personal question he would only say that the Commissioners were distinctly responsible for having represented to the government that the understanding and promise given were that those claims were not to be brought forward in the arbitration. (Applause.) If the English Commissioners were to maintain that position they must, of course, be brought into painful relations between themselves and their American colleagues on that commission. It would have allowed any desire to make out their own case interfere with the great international settlement that was going on. Whether the time would ever come for speaking on that matter he did not know, and, comparatively, did not care; what he was anxious for was that a reasonable arrangement for speaking on that matter he did not know, and, comparatively, did not care; what he was anxious for was that a reasonable arrangement for speaking on that matter he did not know, and comparatively, did not care; what he was anxious for was that a reasonable arrangement that had been previously come to between the two governments, they were called on to act in the manner he had stated, but it had now passed from that at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening. In order

to lend increased interest to the lady's debut seve-ral of her gifted friends will give valuable support. The Rev. George H. Hepworth will recite Poe's "Raven," and Miss Lela Smith, a pianist of great promise, will give a nocturne by Ravina and Miss' "Recollections of Home." THE NEW ENGLAND PISHERMEN. The Fish and Salt Dealers Accept the Washington Treaty and Appeal to Congress to Put the Mutter Into a Practical BOSTON, May 29, 1872. The Association of New England Fish and Salt Dealers, at a full meeting to-day adopted the fol-

lowing preamble and resolutions:owing preamble and resolutions:—
Whereas, it seems probable that the British and United
States governments by adopting the so-called supplementary article to the Washington Treaty, will establish a
new principle of international law which the United
States government hoped would have been established
by arbitration at Geneva, and whereas there seems to be
no other obstacle to prevent the carrying out of the
Washington Treaty, therefore by arbitration at Geneva, and whereas there seems to be no other obstacle to prevent the carrying out of the Washington Treaty, therefore Resolved, That, heartily approving the course pursued by the United States, we earnestly arge upon our national Legislature the importance of at once enacting the necessary laws to carry the fishery clauses of the treaty into effect, as provided for in article 33 of the said treaty, in order that our fishermen may, without further delay, be able to make arrangements for the prosecution of the fisherfes without risk of interference on the coast of the British provinces.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in Congress.

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one between the two governments, they were called on to act in the manner he had stated, but it had now passed from that stage, and an arrangement that had been previously come to between the two governments was now awaiting the sanction of the Senate of the United States, and it must then come before Parliament and the people of this country with a view to its ratification by them also. ("Hear, hear.") He therefore spoke with some little freedom, because he felt he could do so without raising the other class of questions to which he had referred. There was very great satisfaction in America, and he believed, on the whole, in England also, when this treaty was concluded last year. ("Hear, hear.") At all events, both countries believed that a settlement of the troublesome question had been arrived at, and that principles were agreed upon which were likely to be of very great importance to the future peace and prosperity of the world. ("Hear, hear.") Suddenly and most unexpectedly did this country, and he was convinced that as unexpectedly did the people of the United States, see a difficulty raised which seemed likely to overthrow the whole settlement. Nothing could have been more homorable to the public of both nations than the manner in which, in this great disappointment, they behaved. There had been no disposition to irritate or embarrass on either side; but, on the contrary, there had been an anxious desire evinced on both sides to endeavor, if possible, to undo this knot, and to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. He firmly believed that the natural irritation which prevailed in a large portion of the United States after that terrible civil war through which they passed was greatly allayed by the work of last year; and, even if this arrangement should—though he hoped it would not—fall through, that disposition which her would not—fall through, that disposition which her would not—fall through, that the superment of this arrangement interests. They deait with the affair in a broad, statesman like manner, w A .- A .- Ladies Express Their Astonish

A.—
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
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